

**FINAL
DECISION DOCUMENT FOR
FORMER MOTOR POOL AREA 1000
PARCELS 150(7), 13(7), AND 139(7)
FORT McCLELLAN, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALABAMA**

ISSUED BY: THE U. S. ARMY

MARCH 2001

**U.S. ARMY ANNOUNCES
DECISION DOCUMENT**

This Decision Document presents the determination that no further remedial action will be necessary to protect human health and the environment at Former Motor Pool Area 1000, Parcels 150(7), 13(7), and 139(7), at Fort McClellan (FTMC) in Calhoun County, Alabama. The location of the parcels at FTMC is shown on Figure 1. In addition, this Decision Document provides the site background information used as the basis for the no further action decision.

This Decision Document is issued by the U.S. Army Garrison at FTMC with involvement by the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Cleanup Team (BCT). The BCT consists of representatives from the U.S. Army, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region IV, and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management. The BCT is responsible for planning and implementing environmental investigations at FTMC.

Based on the results of the site investigation (SI) completed at Former Motor Pool Area 1000, Parcels 150(7), 13(7), and 139(7), the U.S. Army will implement no further action at the site. This decision was made by the U.S. Army with concurrence by the BCT.

This Decision Document summarizes site information presented in detail in background documents that are part of the administrative record for Former Motor Pool Area 1000, Parcels 150(7), 13(7), and 139(7). A list of background documents for Parcels 150(7), 13(7), and 139(7) is presented on Page 2. A copy of the administrative record for Parcels 150(7), 13(7), and 139(7) is available at the public repositories listed on Page 3.

**REGULATIONS GOVERNING
SITE**

FTMC is undergoing closure by the BRAC Commission under Public Laws 100-526 and 101-510. The 1990 Base Closure Act, Public Law 101-510, established the process by which U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) installations would be closed or

realigned. The BRAC Environmental Restoration Program requires investigation and cleanup of federal properties prior to transfer to the public domain. In addition, the Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA) (Public Law 102-426) requires federal agencies to identify real property on military installations scheduled for closure that can be transferred to the public for redevelopment or reuse. Consequently, the U.S. Army is conducting environmental studies of the impact of suspected contaminants at parcels at FTMC. The BRAC Environmental Restoration Program at FTMC follows the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) process.

SITE BACKGROUND

FTMC is located in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains of northeastern Alabama near the cities of Anniston and Weaver in Calhoun County. FTMC consists of two main areas of government-owned properties: the Main Post and Pelham Range. Until May 1998, the FTMC installation also included the Choccolocco corridor,

PRIMARY BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS FOR PARCELS 150(7), 13(7), AND 139(7)

Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc. (ESE), 1998, *Final Environmental Baseline Survey, Fort McClellan, Alabama*, prepared for U.S. Army Environmental Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, January.

IT Corporation (IT), 2001, *Final Site Investigation Report, Former Motor Pool Area 1000, Parcels 150(7), 13(7), and 139(7), Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama*, March.

IT Corporation (IT), 2000, *Final Human Health and Ecological Screening Values and PAH Background Summary Report, Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama*, July.

IT Corporation (IT), 1998, *Final Site-Specific Field Sampling Plan Attachment for the Former Motor Pool Area 1000 Parcels 150(7), 13(7) and 139(7), Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama*, November.

Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC), 1998, *Final Background Metals Survey Report, Fort McClellan, Alabama*, July.

a 4,488-acre tract of land that was leased from the State of Alabama. The Main Post, which occupies 18,929 acres, is bounded on the east by the Choccolocco Corridor, which previously connected the Main Post with the Talladega National Forest. Pelham Range, which occupies 22,245 acres, is located approximately 5 miles due west of the Main Post and adjoins the Anniston Army Depot on the southwest.

Former Motor Pool Area 1000, Parcels 150(7), is located in the northwestern area of the FTMC Main Post (Figure 1). Parcel 150(7) encompasses Parcels 13(7) and 139(7). Presently, Parcel 150(7) is the site of Building 1012, also known as the Truman Gymnasium. Former Motor Pool Area 1000, Parcel 150(7), occupies an area of approximately 5 acres and is located between 4th Avenue and 5th Avenue. Historical operations at Parcel 150(7) are believed to have

been primarily vehicle storage. Information was not available concerning dates or details of operations at this motor pool (Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc. [ESE], 1998). The area southeast of Building 1012 is an open area possibly used for parking or staging of vehicles or equipment; however, little was observed in this area in a review of available aerial photographs.

Parcel 13(7) is an underground storage tank (UST) located on the southeast side of Building 1012. Two 5,000-gallon steel USTs were installed in 1977 when the building was constructed. One of the heating oil tanks was removed about 1990 or 1991; however, a closure report documenting this removal could not be located (ESE, 1998). The other heating oil tank (located closest to the southeast corner of Building 1012) was removed in October 1996 and replaced with a 5,000-gallon

fiberglass UST. This tank is still present on the site.

Parcel 139(7) is believed to be the site of a FTMC gas station (ESE, 1998). However, there is not any evidence of a building foundation at this location (ESE, 1998).

Apparently the site was demolished prior to the construction of Building 1012 and the adjacent parking lot. A review of available aerial photographs did not reveal the location of the former gas station. However, an approximately 40- by 80-foot building is seen on a 1954 aerial photograph and is believed to be Building 1094. FTMC gas stations were constructed in 1941 and were associated with motor pool areas. The typical gas station buildings were of similar construction, consisting of a 9- by 21-foot concrete foundation with corrugated steel walls. Usually, two fuel pumps were located on an island directly in front of each building, approximately 20 feet

**PUBLIC INFORMATION REPOSITORIES
FOR FORT McCLELLAN**

Anniston Calhoun County Public Library

Reference Section

Anniston, Alabama 36201

Point of Contact: Ms. Sunny Addison

Telephone: (256) 237-8501

Fax: (256) 238-0474

Hours of Operation: Monday – Friday 9:00 a.m. - 6:30 p.m.

Saturday 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Sunday 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Houston Cole Library

9th Floor

Jacksonville State University

700 Pelham Road

Jacksonville, Alabama 36265

Point of Contact: Ms. Rita Smith (256) 782-5249

Hours of Operation: Monday – Thursday 7:30 a.m. – 11:00 p.m.

Friday 7:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Saturday 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Sunday 3:00 p.m. – 11:00 p.m.

away. The original gas station plans called for two 10,000-gallon tanks at each location (ESE, 1998).

The site elevation is approximately 775 feet above mean sea level, with a very gentle slope across the site from the southwest to the northeast. Groundwater flow direction at the site is controlled by topography, with flow to the northeast.

**SCOPE AND ROLE OF
PARCEL**

Information developed from the Environmental Baseline Survey (ESE, 1998) was used to group areas at FTMC into standardized parcel categories using DOD guidance. All parcels received a parcel designation for one of seven CERFA categories, or a non-CERCLA qualifier designation, as appropriate. The seven CERFA categories include CERFA Uncontaminated Parcels (Categories 1 and 2), CERFA Contaminated Parcels (Categories 3 through 7), and CERFA Qualified Parcels. Former Motor Pool Area 1000, Parcels 150(7),

13(7), and 139(7), was categorized as a CERFA Category 7 parcel. CERFA Category 7 parcels are areas that are not evaluated or require additional evaluation (ESE, 1998).

With the issuance of this Decision Document, Parcels 150(7), 13(7), and 139(7) are recategorized as CERFA Category 3 parcels. Category 3 parcels are areas where release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances has occurred but at concentrations that do not require a removal or remedial response.

SITE INVESTIGATION

An site investigation (SI) was conducted to determine whether chemical constituents are present at Former Motor Pool Area 1000, Parcels 150(7), 13(7), and 139(7), at concentrations that present an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment. The SI at Former Motor Pool Area 1000, Parcels 150(7), 13(7), and 139(7), consisted of a geophysical survey and the sampling and analysis of one surface soil sample, two depositional soil samples, 11 subsurface soil samples, and 6 groundwater samples. In addition, seven temporary groundwater monitoring wells were installed in the residuum groundwater zone to facilitate groundwater sample collection and to provide site-specific geological and hydrogeological characterization information.

The geophysical survey identified one anomaly at Parcel 139(7). The source of the anomaly was interpreted to be a metallic object other than a UST.

Chemical analysis of samples collected at Former Motor Pool Area 1000, Parcels 150(7), 13(7), and 139(7), indicates that metals, volatile organic compounds (VOC), and semivolatile organic compounds (SVOC) were detected in the environmental media sampled. To evaluate whether detected constituents present an unacceptable risk to human health and the environment, the analytical results were compared to human health site-specific screening levels (SSSL) and ecological screening values (ESV) for FTMC. The SSSLs and ESVs were

developed as part of human health and ecological risk evaluations associated with site investigations being performed under the BRAC Environmental Restoration Program at FTMC. Additionally, metal concentrations exceeding SSSLs and ESVs were compared to media-specific background screening values (Science Applications International Corporation 1998), and SVOC concentrations exceeding SSSLs and ESVs in surface and depositional soils were compared to polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) background screening values developed for FTMC.

The potential impact to human receptors is expected to be minimal. Although the site is projected for industrial land reuse, the analytical data were screened against residential human health SSSLs to evaluate the site for possible unrestricted land reuse. The concentrations of five metals (aluminum, chromium, iron, manganese, and selenium) exceeded SSSLs and their respective background concentration in a limited number of samples collected at the site. With the exception of selenium in one groundwater sample, the concentrations of these metals were within the range of background values and do not pose a threat to human health. Selenium was not detected in any of the other groundwater samples collected. The concentrations of five PAH compounds (anthracene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[a]fluoranthene, dibenz[a,h]anthracene, and indeno[1,2,3-cd]-pyrene) compounds exceeded SSSLs in soils. PAH concentrations in soils

ranged from 0.046 mg/kg to 6 mg/kg. Based on the low concentrations and spatial distribution at the site, these PAH compounds are believed to be related to anthropogenic activities (i.e., asphalt pavement) and not related to operations conducted at the site. VOC concentrations in site media were below SSSLs.

Several metals were detected in surface and depositional soil samples at concentrations exceeding ESVs and background concentrations. In addition, three SVOCs (PAH compounds) were detected in surface and depositional soil samples at concentrations exceeding ESVs but below PAH background screening values. However, the potential impact to ecological receptors is expected to be minimal based on the current and projected industrial land reuse of the parcel. The site is a well-developed area, consisting of buildings and pavement interspersed with grassed areas. Viable ecological habitat is presently limited and is not expected to increase in the future land use scenario. Consequently, the potential threat to ecological receptors is expected to be low.

SITE REMEDIAL ACTIONS

Remedial actions were not conducted at Former Motor Pool Area 1000, Parcels 150(7), 13(7), and 139(7).

DESCRIPTION OF NO FURTHER ACTION

Remedial alternatives were not developed for Parcels 150(7), 13(7), and 139(7). No further

action is selected because remedial action is unnecessary to protect human health or the environment at this site. The metals and chemical compounds detected in site media at Former Motor Pool Area 1000, Parcels 150(7), 13(7), and 139(7), do not pose an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment. Therefore, the site is released for unrestricted land reuse. Furthermore, Parcels 150(7), 13(7), and 139(7) are recategorized as CERFA Category 3 parcels. Category 3 parcels are areas where release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances has occurred but at concentrations that do not require a removal or remedial response. The U.S. Army will not take any further action to investigate, remediate, or monitor Former Motor Pool Area 1000, Parcels 150(3), 13(3), and 139(3) (formerly Parcels 150[7], 13[7], and 139[7]).

The following costs are associated with implementing the no-action alternative:

Capital Cost:	\$0
Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs:	\$0
Present Worth Cost:	\$0
Months to Implement:	None
Remedial Duration:	None

DECLARATION

Further remedial action is unnecessary at Former Motor Pool Area 1000, Parcels 150(3), 13(3), and 139(3) (formerly Parcels 150[7], 13[7], and 139[7]). The no further action remedy protects human health and the environment, complies with relevant federal and state regulations, and is a cost-effective application of public funds. This remedy will not leave in place hazardous substances at concentrations that require limiting the future use of the parcel, or that require land use control restrictions. The site is released for unrestricted land reuse. Parcels 150(7), 13(7), and 139(7) are recategorized as CERFA Category 3 parcels. Category 3 parcels are areas where release, disposal,

and/or migration of hazardous substances has occurred but at concentrations that do not require a removal or remedial response. There will not be any further remedial costs associated with implementing no further action at Former Motor Pool Area 1000, Parcels 150(3), 13(3), and 139(3) (formerly Parcels 150[7], 13[7], and 139[7]).

QUESTIONS/COMMENTS

Any questions or comments concerning this Decision Document or other documents in the administrative record can be directed to:

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ACRONYMS

BCT	BRAC Cleanup Team
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CERFA	Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act
DOD	U.S. Department of Defense
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESE	Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc.
ESV	ecological screening value
FTMC	Fort McClellan
mg/kg	milligrams per kilogram
PAH	polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon
SI	site investigation
SSSL	site-specific screening level
SVOC	semivolatile organic compound
TCL	target compound list
UST	underground storage tank
VOC	volatile organic compound

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